

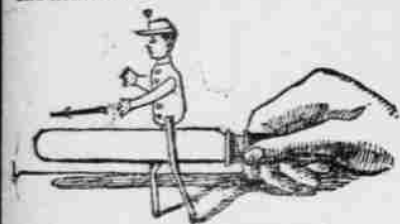


### FAILED FOR HIS ELOQUENCE.

How an Irishman Rose to Be Primate of England.  
Most Rev. William Connor Magee, archbishop of York and primate of England, who occurred recently in London, the Established Church loses one of its most eloquent divines. For forty years Dr. Magee was a powerful factor in church life. His famous lecture on "The Voluntary System and the Church of England," in 1848, was the text book of the church of that party, and did a great deal toward contracting the tide of dissent, and offset the work of the Liberator society. His sermons in opposition to the disestablishment of the Irish church, in 1868, attracted the attention of Disraeli, and secured Magee's elevation to the see of Peterborough.

### UNCONSCIOUS MOVEMENT.

An Interesting Experiment for Those Who Delight in Magic at Home.  
Select from the assembled company the person least inclined to believe in table turning, spirit rapping and the like, and ask such person to rest his hand steadily on the table, holding a knife as shown in the illustration.



### A SCIENTIFIC RECREATION.

Split a knife match at the non-phosphorized end. Trim the end of a second into a wedge shape, and work the one into the other so as to form a V; the more acute the angle the better. Place these two matches astride on the edge of the knife, requesting the skeptical gentleman to keep the blade exactly horizontal, and to hold his hand that the two phosphorized ends of the matches shall just touch the table, without any interruption of contact. To the astonishment of the company, including the experimenter, the two matches will be seen gradually to move along the blade. This unexpected effect is produced by unconscious movements on the part of the person who holds the knife—movements as imperceptible to himself as to the other spectators.

When it is desired to give the experiment a more fanciful character you may slightly break each match half way down; they will then represent the legs of a cavalier, whose body, cut out of a visiting card, may be stuck in a slit made at the point of juncture of the two matches.

### Uniting the Ends of Lead Pipe.

A convenient way to unite the ends of pipes, according to the American Engineer, is as follows: Whatever the size of the pipe may be, procure a block of hard wood, say four or five inches long and four inches in diameter, bore a hole straight through the center, so nearly the size of the pipe that the block can be driven on the end of the pipe with a light hammer. If one has a set of auger bits it will not be difficult to select a bit of the proper size to make a water tight fit. Let the block be driven clear on the pipe, so that the end of the pipe will be flush or even with the end of the block. Now place the two ends of the pipe together, and drive the block off one pipe on the other, until the joint will be at the middle of the block. If the hole in the block is made of the proper size, the block will fit so closely that the joint will be water tight; and if the ends of the pipe are dressed off true and square, the joint will be so strong that it will sustain the pressure of a head or column of water one hundred feet high. Iron pipe may be united in the same manner. Should the joint leak a trifle, let shingle nails be driven into the wood around the pipe so as to press the timber firmly all around the pipe.

### How to Paint Iron.

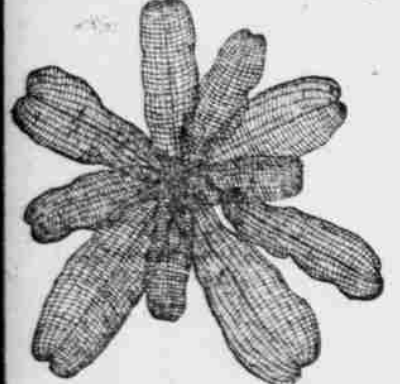
It is recommended by an exchange to prevent paint on iron from scaling off in large flakes to wash the iron surfaces before any paint has been used, and then brush it with hot linseed oil. If the objects are small and bare being warmed they may be heated until the linseed oil with which they are brought in contact begins to steam, then all the surfaces are carefully brushed with the oil and allowed to cool. They are then ready to take the paint. If the objects are too large, and a warning not to be recommended, the linseed oil must be put on very hot. The thin liquid oil enters into all the pores, removes all the moisture and adheres so firmly to iron that frost, rain or air cannot effect a separation. To iron surfaces oiled in this manner the paint adheres well. This proceeding is also recommended for wood which is exposed to the open air.

### Charcoal from Sawdust.

It is learned from the London Journal of the Society of Arts that sawdust and shavings, practically waste substances, are turned to account by M. Calmait, of Paris, for the production of a finely divided vegetable charcoal, which is intended to be applied for the removal of unpleasant flavor in ordinary French wine. The charcoal is also available as a filtering medium, especially in distilleries, where it is said to be capable of filtering forty times its volume of alcohol; whereas the vegetable charcoal of commerce gradually becomes scarcer and denser, and which requires grinding and often recarbonization, will only filter about three times its volume.

### The Lace Plant.

Few if any known plants are more interesting than the Madagascar skeleton leaved plant, commonly called lace plant, and known to botanists as *Oxypetalum fenzlarii*. Few plants have proved more fractious under cultivation, many gardeners having tried to grow it from time to time with but indifferent success.



### A CURIOUS WATER PLANT.

The piece of plant here represented was recently photographed in the Garden. In order to obtain a perfect picture a piece of white, rather thick paper was cut in a circular form the same diameter as the leaves of one of the plants. This paper was afterward cut in two through the center, leaving a small round space in the middle to fit the center of the plant. While one man carefully lifted up the leaves another laid the paper on the water, supporting it by stretching thin pieces of lath from one side of the tub in which the plants grow to the other, afterward laying the leaves on the paper, when they were photographed.

### Damages Awarded a Negro.

The jury system in America still has its merits, despite the adverse arguments of advanced thinkers, and that the color line is not always drawn is shown by the fact that a negro who had been ejected from a railway train recently received a verdict for damages in the sum of \$4,000 at Vicksburg, Miss. The jurors who decided the case were all white men.

### RELIGION AND BUSINESS.

HOW BOTH WERE COMBINED IN AN EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

Catholic Editors Who, Having Achieved Fame, Have Begun to Plan for Fortunes—Unique Figures in Newspaper Life, Their Characteristics and Their Papers.

"The concentrated Catholic intelligence" was the way President Conde B. Pollen described the convention of Catholic editors, which has just concluded its labors in New York city. There were thirty-two delegates, and the other Catholic journals, weekly and monthly, about one hundred in number, sent in letters of adherence to the association, with very few exceptions. The association is but a year old. It was organized by six editors, who met in the Catholic congress a year ago. The growth of membership is remarkable, and thoroughly represents the Roman Catholic population of 9,000,000 in the eighty-five states of the United States.



PRESIDENT CONDE B. POLLEN.

The convention did practical work in the way of co-operation in the interests of the papers and the people whose faith is theirs. Correspondents will be secured at principal centers, a purchasing agency and advertising bureau organized, and at the next convention in Washington, a year hence, even greater progress is expected to be reported. The convention was a notable one, bringing together as it did men of no little national reputation.

Everybody was interested in Rev. Patrick Cronin, editor of the Buffalo Catholic Union and Times, whose caustic pen wrote phrases which Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, thought deserving of censure. Yet on motion of Father McKenna, of Marlboro, Mass., Father Cronin was unanimously selected to open the convention with prayer. He was also elected vice president of the association, responded on its behalf at the Catholic club reception, spoke in its name at the public meeting, and was introduced flatteringly by Archbishop Corrigan.

Dan Rudd, the only colored Catholic editor in the country—a tall, wiry, intellectual man—gave practical ideas to the convention from his experience gained in the Colored Press association, of which he is a trustee. His speech at the Catholic club reception, tendered to the editors earned him the compliments of the archbishop. He will be proposed at the next meeting of the club, and have the honor of being the only colored man on its roster—a distinction that is his also in the Catholic American Historical Tribune, of Cincinnati. That city also sent the only woman delegate, Miss Mary M. Meline, of The Catholic Telegraph—a woman who has labored in the field of Catholic literature for years.

The oldest Catholic editor, Patrick Donahoe, was there too. He is the oldest in point of years and service, and the convention honored him in special resolutions of congratulation. The Boston Pilot, which reverted to him at the death of John Boyle O'Reilly, was at one time the only Catholic paper in the field. Although sixty-eight years old he sang "The Star Spangled Banner" lustily at the reception, and the chorus from the members made him feel young again, he said. He is the new treasurer of the association.



DAN RUDD. MARY M. MELINE. PATRICK DONAHOE. REV. P. CRONIN.

Conde B. Pollen, LL.D., the president, is a young man of unusual ability as an essayist. He is a clear writer, and has lately begun a controversy of a unique character. He edits the St. Louis Church Progress, and it and the Baptist organ in that city entered into an ironclad agreement for the discussion of the question, "Which is the true church?" Each paper is bound to reprint the argument of the other. Dr. Pollen represents his city and diocese in every Catholic assemblage of national importance.

### Lord Randy's Literary Loggins.

On his trip to Africa Lord Randolph Churchill took with him but two books, Moliere and Shakespeare. As a consequence English dissenting ministers are denouncing him from their pulpits. They claim he ought to have carried a Bible also.

### A Widely Read Bulletin.

How the gossips must have revelled in acting as unsalaried reporters for the late Frank Campbell! He was a storekeeper at Victoria, B. C., noted for his good nature and widespread charity, and also widely known as editor of the "Bulletin." This was not a paper, but a big blackboard, on which was placed every bit of local news as soon as it was known. The people consulted the "Bulletin" with as much confidence as they did their newspapers.

### HE WAS NOT A DESERTER.

An Old Soldier Clears His Name of a Foul Stigma.

After bearing the stigma of "deserter" for twenty-five years, John C. Knowlton, of Rockport, Mass., can at last prove that he was one of the loyal and devoted soldiers of the Union. Shortly after his enlistment in the Eleventh Massachusetts volunteers, Knowlton became afflicted with a chronic malady and was made hospital baggage master. Prior to the first Bull Run, however, Knowlton suggested to the surgeon in charge that he would be of more service to the country in the field, and he was allowed to participate with his company in active operations until his disease compelled him to seek the hospital again as a patient. He incurred the displeasure of his captain, who ordered him to report for duty when scarcely able to crawl. During one expedition he was knocked down and severely injured, and his gun and equipment were left on the ground when he was removed by a comrade. He subsequently received an honorable discharge on account of disability.

JOHN C. KNOWLTON.

After returning home to Massachusetts he was arrested as a deserter, but promptly released on showing his discharge papers. On going to Virginia as clerk in the quartermaster's department he was again arrested as a deserter, shackled to another man and kept several weeks in confinement on very small rations. Meantime his colonel wrote to the war department that his discharge had been obtained through fraud, and his papers were taken away and he was tried by court-martial. Understanding that he was to be shot, he effected his escape and made his way, after an arduous experience, to Halifax, where he remained until peace was declared.

When he returned to Rockport his friends and credit were destroyed by the charge that he was a deserter. Knowlton set to work to establish his record as a faithful soldier, but it was only the other day when formal acknowledgment came from the war department that the charges against him were false, and that he had been honorably discharged before the court-martial trial. Mr. Knowlton will now probably take steps to secure the pension to which he is entitled.

### Viewing the Departure of a Son.

So it seems we are to be enabled to establish intimate and visual relations with the spirit world. At any rate a startling story to that effect comes from Paris. The tale declares that a "French scientist" has not only conceived a plan, but has actually whereby souls can be placed on view. He tested the machine at a deathbed recently, and according to his own uncorroborated account achieved a thrilling success. Says the alleged scientist, but probable romancer:

A sudden knocking, shaking the whole body, announced that the supreme moment had come. With one of my friends who was assisting me we placed our heads under the dark covering of the apparatus, and kept our eyes steadfastly fixed on the oblique glass. The particles of dust in the air were magnified hundreds of times, and for a moment their violent movement produced a cloud in front of the glass. Then a delicate column of vapor, condensed into a flocculent mass, was clearly seen above and around the body. Particles appeared to pursue one another as if obedient to some kind of central attraction. The cloud covered the man, but much finer and calmer. The eyes were closed, and the astral shape seemed to be asleep. By a double impulse we, both of us, experienced the desire that the form should awake. At that very moment the bond which joined it to the body broke. A slight trembling passed over the man, but much finer and calmer. A violet flame shone from the heart should be. It stood up and gave a sorrowful look at the abandoned body, extended the right hand with a gesture of adieu, then vanished.

### She Avenged Her Daughter.

"I am satisfied now," Mrs. Towseley cried in a hurried breath at Austin, his recently. She had been arrested with smoking pistol in her hand, and admitted having shot her husband, who was a prisoner. The man was dead before medical aid could be procured. He had been arrested a short time previously for creating a disturbance at a house where he was a daughter lived. He explained that he had given the girl \$200 and was asking for a portion of the money when the quarrel arose.

### JOSEPHINE TOWSELEY.

Mrs. Towseley asked permission to see her husband. She was shown to his cell, and they were heard conversing in a moderate tone. A few minutes later the report of a pistol rang through the building, and Mrs. Towseley acknowledged she had slain her husband.

"I am willing to take the consequences," she bravely replied upon being questioned as to her motive. "I am willing to give my life for my daughter." When she became calm she avowed that her husband, Alfred D. Towseley, had attempted a criminal assault upon her daughter by a former husband. "I came here to free my child from his clutches," she continued, "and I did it."

Mrs. Towseley was promptly incarcerated. The coroner's jury found a verdict against her, and she is now held for murder. An affecting scene occurred when she was about to be removed to her cell. Her daughter, a beautiful girl in her teens, threw her arms around her mother's neck, and the twin wept as though their hearts were breaking.

### Queer Antics of a Georgia Bear.

The rice breed at Adel, Ga., has characteristics all its own. The New Orleans Delta says: "Its efforts to be a comedian are usually successful. It is liable to suddenly become hilarious. This would be a good thing to load upon just before going to a prohibition town for a stay of a few days."

### The Baby's Thumb in Mischief.

How many mothers realize that when baby is allowed to suck himself by sucking her thumb it usually results in the upper teeth protruding in a very ugly way. If the lower teeth force themselves out, it never seems to dawn upon the infant mind that this delight is not unalloyed, but surely the pretty maid will blame you when she realizes what altered the shape of her mouth from a dainty rosebud to a deformity, for in extreme cases it really becomes that.

### HE WANTED TO BE KING.

TAMASESE, THE TRAITOR, WHO SOUGHT TO RULE IN SAMOA.

He Was a Coward and Never Reached the Goal of His Ambition—He Had No Claim to the Throne—His Insults to the American Flag.

Cable advices from Auckland, New Zealand, brought news of the death of Tamasese, the would be king and pretender to the throne of Samoa. It was his privilege and good fortune to be actively engaged with others in operations against Tamasese and his rebel army in Samoa in the fall of 1888 and spring of 1889, while acting in the capacity of special correspondent in that far distant country. It will be remembered that immediately after the dethronement of Maitiela Laupapa, the king of Samoa, by a German naval force because of a mythical offense, and his deportation to the German islands, on the west coast of Africa, the German forces set up Tamasese as his successor. He had not the shadow of a claim to the throne, not being a member of the royal family by blood connection or in any other way. In fact his claim was as just and reasonable as would be that of some small-bore political leader in the United States who forcibly assumed to be the legal president of the United States without an election having been held.

### HIS OPINION.

When Maitiela Laupapa was kidnapped, virtually from Samoa, Mataafa, who was next in line of succession, and who has been well termed by American residents the "George Washington of Samoa," was chosen to succeed him. Mataafa received the strongest moral and practical support of American and English residents; but the insupportable note of warning sent by the popular will of two-thirds of the native population, was in direct opposition to the plans made by the Germans.

The armies of Mataafa and of Tamasese therefore went to war, the former having about 5,000 fighting men, armed with breech-loading rifles, but suffering from a scarcity of ammunition, while the rebel forces, numbering 8,000, also had repeating rifles, some of the insurgents having two guns each. Of ammunition they possessed an almost inexhaustible supply.

In November, 1888, Tamasese's army, then encamped near Maitiela point, close to Apia, after having committed outrages on the property of American citizens living in the vicinity, looting their houses and loudly expressing contempt of the American flag and the United States government generally, was forced to retreat from its position, largely because of the unmistakable note of warning sent by Tamasese by gallant Captain Richard P. Leary, commanding the United States man-of-war Adams, who notified him that the rebel forces were partly occupying territory owned by an American citizen, and that in view of the outrages committed on Americans and their property, it was his duty to order the rebels to leave the immediate vicinity forthwith.

### WHERE THE FIGHTING TOOK PLACE.

Tamasese took the hint and moved with his army to the village of Lautu-Anu, six miles up the coast from Apia. Here the rebels established themselves on the summit of a steep hill 600 feet high, which occupied one end of a crescent forming the small bay of Lanili. They built a fort on the top of this hill, which American naval officers subsequently declared to be almost impregnable, the approaches also being fortified in the strongest possible way. There Tamasese had his headquarters, while his army ranged for miles through the hills and along the seashore to the east.

Mataafa's army followed the rebels closely, the king leading his headquarters on the seashore near the middle of the crescent formed by the bay. His army occupied lines extending back in the mountains about six miles and opposing the rebel lines. Much of the hard fighting occurred in the immediate vicinity of Mataafa's headquarters, and being an occupant of the king's house for several months, I was an eyewitness, if not a participant, in many hard fights and skirmishes.

Mataafa, with the heart of a lion, personally directed his troops in several of the important fights, but Tamasese, whose courage was not particularly great, contented himself with sitting in his house, safe within his fortress, during the contest, directing the immediate movements of the rebel troops to the chief stratagem, which was to surround the king's house and attack it from the rear.

### OVER A HUNDRED MEN WERE KILLED IN THIS FIGHT.

Over a hundred men were killed in this fight, the heads of sixty being cut off by the opposing forces.

### FIGHTING ON THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Frequently I was compelled to visit Apia for purpose of obtaining provisions or for other business. The trail along the mountain side and through the forest was so rough as to be almost impassable, and before I usually made my way to the summit of a rugged canon or a boat. I invariably hoisted at the stern an American flag, lashed to a long pole, that the rebels might at least not have the pleasure of attacking us on the plea that they were not aware that the boat was occupied by an American.

This precaution was of little avail, however, for they cared no more for the United States flag, unless immediately supported by a war ship, than they did for a disrag. In passing out of Apia it was necessary to pass within easy shooting distance of Tamasese's fort on the hill above, overlooking to shallow water on the opposite shore.

Numbers of times the rebels opened fire on us as we paddled out toward sea, their long range Springfield and Winchester rifles throwing bullets in close proximity to the boat.

In conclusion, it may be said that in the death of Tamasese Samoa experienced a blessing. Many European and native residents will rest easier in the knowledge that his plottings are forever over and his power for evil and mischief making at an end. Like Caesar he was ambitious, but unlike the Roman emperor his actions proved him to be a traitor to his country.—John C. Klein in New York World.

### No Wonder They Mobbed Him.

It is related of a dissenting minister that he started a church in a rural district, but his congregation being incongruous in numbers, and what he considered worse, mean contributors to the cause, he was soon obliged to abandon it. His farewell sermon to the lukewarm brethren was characterized by more heat than eloquence. He ended thus: "At the last day the Lord will say unto Peter, 'Where is your flock?' and St. Peter will answer, 'Here, Lord.' He will say to Calvin, 'And where are your sheep?' and Calvin will reply, 'Here, Lord.' And so all the shepherds can answer. But when he asks me, 'Where are your sheep?' how will you feel when I am compelled to reply, 'Lord I haven't any; mine were all hog?'—Old City Blizzard.

### The Effects of Overwork.

The Lancet, commenting upon the effects of mental overwork, declares that "overwork, both mental and bodily, is at once the most general and the least regarded form of illness to which we are subject in the present age. We do not pay sufficient attention to the two great essentials of timely rest and wholesome diet. The signs of overwork are easily recognized. They are want of appetite and inability to sleep. Unfortunately, however, we are not always in a position to stop upon the warning afforded by this simple test."

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